

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor. AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

VOL. XI.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1852.

NO. 31.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL: A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Office in the Sentinel Buildings, North Side Washington, near Meridian St., OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS HALL.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

The Weekly Indiana State Sentinel, 67 TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS, IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR! Eleven Copies for Ten Dollars! Post Masters can send Money at our risk.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

Land Warrants. We have in our possession and for delivery, Land Warrants for the following named persons: William Helms for eighty acres; John Danbess for forty acres; Presley Arnold for forty acres; James S. Kelly for forty acres; (Mooreville.) David Power for forty acres; Andrew Gibson for forty acres.

The Kosuth meeting on the 22d was well attended and much enthusiasm was manifested by the people. Governor Wright's remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting were timely, eloquent and patriotic. He was followed by Hon. John Pettit, who made the great speech of the evening, showing that by armed intervention in the Hungarian struggle, the Czar of Russia violated the great law of nations, which permits every nation to establish its own form of Government, and make its own municipal regulations, and that by such violation it became subject to all the penalties. He showed clearly that it was a good cause for war, and if war was not the result, it was because policy, and not right, which demanded a different course, and whilst he was now opposed to committing the United States in favor of armed intervention, he was opposed to committing them against it.

The remarks of Dr. Davis were appropriate and well received by the audience. Mr. Reid, who is a plain, straight forward Scotchman, in his speech forgot the old maxim that the truth should not always be told, and alluded to the action of certain leading whigs in the Legislature. This brought down the vengeance of Hon. J. Lyle King, the author of the original resolutions, which passed the House, and which Mr. Dunn of Lawrence, moved in the Senate to reject, because they were not in the English language. He was peculiarly severe on Mr. Reid, who he classed among the poets &c. He was in favor of sympathy for Hungary, and adored Kosuth for his talents and his patriotism, but he wanted to stop at sympathy and moral sanction. He wanted to tell Russia that she must not interfere, but if she did interfere, he wanted her to know that we did not intend to fight her. The latter part of his speech was capital. He showed an intimate acquaintance with the historical facts of the Hungarian revolution, and showed very conclusively that senator Dunn, in his attack on the motives of Kosuth and the causes and objects of the struggle for freedom in Hungary, was clearly in an error.

The reply of Capt. Gibson was peculiarly happy. He said that Mr. Reid had been led into the mistake of supposing that the whigs were opposed to Kosuth because six of the nine whigs in the Senate had voted against the simple resolution of welcome, and that the only opposition in the House had come from the whig side, and that he, Mr. King, notwithstanding his eulogies of Kosuth and his poetical speech glowing with patriotism and eloquence he could not take time to leave the lobby, when he was enjoying a fine Havana cigar, to come in and vote for the resolutions, which created much merriment at the expense of Mr. King. On the whole, it was a glorious meeting—full of spirit and enthusiasm.

Northern Indiana.

A writer over this signature complains that we refused to publish his communication in relation to the rights of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company. We did so, because we are opposed to the claims set up by that company, that is, the exclusive right to construct a railroad around the head of Lake Michigan. We should refuse to publish a communication laudatory of Mr. Fillmore's views on the tariff or a communication vituperative of Louis Kosuth, for the same reason. There are always two sides to every question, and as questions arise we take sides as our judgment of what is right dictates. One side of this question is in favor of an exclusive monopoly, the other opposed to it. Our side is the side of the people, the right to construct all the roads which companies may desire to construct. We are opposed to exclusive monopolies, and shall not advocate them in railroads or anything else; and that we do not intend to mislead our readers by publishing that which we do not endorse. This is yet to be a great question, and we intend to start out on the right side. If the Northern Indiana road can prohibit the New Albany and Salem company from constructing their road around the lake, the same principle would defeat half the roads in the State, and destroy all competition and place the people at the mercy of powerful and wealthy corporations.

The Abolition Journal, the True Democrat, published at Centerville, under the supervision of George W. Julian, ridicules the Governor's recommendation to enroll the names of those Indians who served in the late Mexican war, in a book to be preserved among the archives of the State, by saying "For our own part, we thank God nobody went on that occasion from this country, and we should like to have it forgotten as soon as possible that any body went from the State." The author of such a sentiment would blot out the names of our revolutionary heroes, and ascribe in living characters the names of Arnold and the Tories of Pelee.

Cambridge City News.

This is the title of a new Democratic paper just commenced at Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indiana, by Charles D. Wiley. The paper is handsomely printed, and edited with spirit and ability. We copy the following extract from the Editors' introductory: "In politics the 'New' will be decidedly Democratic. Believing that the principles of the Democratic party, as they have been expounded by its great lights—Jefferson, Jackson, and Cass—are eminently calculated to advance the true interest and glory of our country, we shall give them a zealous and unswerving support. It will fully sustain the compromises of the Constitution, and always be found advocating the doctrines and opinions of the National Democratic party; while it will oppose with decision and firmness sectionalism and sectional agitation."

The Wayne County Whig has been transferred to Messrs. Holloway and Davis, and the paper merged with the Palladium.

Meeting in Behalf of Kosuth.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in behalf of the distinguished Hungarian exile, was held at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Indianapolis, on the 22d December, 1851.

On motion, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Governor of Indiana, was appointed President, and Col. James H. Lane, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, and Hon. John W. Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were selected Vice Presidents, and George W. Carr Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were briefly stated in a short but appropriate speech by Gov. Wright.

On motion of Hon. J. W. Brown, a committee of five were appointed by the Chair to report a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee consisted of Messrs. W. J. Brown, James Blake, G. L. Sites, J. H. Aron and S. M. Mickle, who, by the chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting tender to Louis Kosuth a cordial welcome to the United States, and respectfully invite him to visit the Capital of Indiana.

Resolved, That we do not regard Louis Kosuth so much the exile from Russia and Austrian despotism as the representative of that great principle set forth in our Declaration of Independence, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was designed, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new governments, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness, which has now become a well settled principle of national law.

Resolved, That the armed interference of Russia in the late struggle for freedom by the Hungarians, was a clear and palpable violation of this law, which should be condemned and rebuked by all other nations.

Resolved, That whilst the Government of the United States maintains strict neutrality in all contests between other nations, and refrains from armed interference, she should require all other nations to observe the same line of policy, and not sanction by her acquiescence or her silence, any violation of that law.

Resolved, That should the struggle in Hungary be renewed, we would recommend Congress and the President to use all honorable means to prevent intervention in behalf of oppression.

Resolved, That the hopes and best wishes of the citizens of this Republic are irresistibly excited whenever, in any country, an oppressed people unfold the banner of freedom, and that no power should prevent the exercise of that inalienable right possessed by every freeman, to wield on his own responsibility, either his pen or his sword, in every contest for freedom and despotism.

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Congress has passed a joint resolution of cordial welcome to Governor Kosuth.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens of Indiana be appointed by the Chair to invite Louis Kosuth to visit the Capital of our State at his earliest convenience, and to make such arrangements for his reception as may be deemed necessary.

The following committee of fifty was then appointed by the Chair: Alexander F. Morrison, A. W. Russell, Wm. Robson, Horatio C. Newcomb, Konradin Homburg, Marion county; T. W. Gibson, Clark county; J. Lyle King, Jefferson county; John W. Spencer, Ohio county; James H. Lane, Dearborn county; P. M. Kent, Floyd county; Henry Sevier, Putnam county; James S. Hester, Monroe county; Wm. E. Niblack, Martin county; Robert D. Owen, Posey county; M. G. Bright, Jefferson county; John Pettit, Allen county; Wm. B. Beck, Boone county; Stephen G. Dodge, Vigo county; John W. Davis, Sullivan county; Augustus N. Eddy, St. Joseph county; O. P. Davis, Vermillion county; Solon Turman, Fountain county; William Z. Stewart, Cass county; Thomas S. Stoddard, Boone county; Isaac H. Morris, Henry county; John P. Dunn, Posey county; Oliver P. Morton, Wayne county; John S. Reid, Fayette county; N. Heydon, Rush county; Eleazer Dimont, Dearborn county; John Pettit, Allen county; Wm. B. Beck, Boone county; William Carpenter, Vanderburgh county; Frank Emerson, Jackson county; Achilles Yawter, Jennings county; James R. M. Bryant, Warren county; John Hunt, Madison county; Z. S. Gilwell, Adams county; Nelson, Allen county; David Herriman, Noble county; George Berry, Franklin county; S. B. Gookins, Vigo county; Walter March, Delaware county; Charles T. Jones, Sullivan county; James M. Hanna, Clay county; J. W. Holliday, Benton county; James M. Gregg, Hendricks county; Aquilla Jones, Bartholomew county; James Ritchey, Johnson county.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. John Pettit, Hon. John W. Davis, John S. Reid, Wm. J. Brown, J. Lyle King and Capt. T. W. Gilwell.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Pres't. JOHN W. DAVIS, Vice Pres't. JAMES H. LANE, Sec'y. G. W. CARR, Secretary.

Officers of the U. S. Senate.

On Thursday, the U. S. Senate took up Mr. Bright's resolution, which reads thus: Resolved, That the following shall be one of the standing rules of the Senate, to-wit: "The Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper, and the Assistant Doorkeeper, shall be chosen by the Senate, on the first Monday of the first session of the Thirty-Second Congress, and on the second Monday of the first session of every succeeding Congress."

After some discussion, the resolution was rejected by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Bradley, Bright, Broadhead, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote of Mississippi, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Sumner, Walker, and Whitcomb—29.

Argo—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Clarke, Davis, Dawson, Fish, Foote of Vermont, Geyer, Hale, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rhet, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Upham, and Wade—24.

Mr. Atchison moved to reconsider the vote—and that question is to come up hereafter.—Rich. Equiv.

Although defeated, Senator Bright is entitled to great credit for his independent effort to strike from the rules of the Senate that odious and anti-Republican feature which creates life-estates in the offices of the Senate. Formerly, the Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and other officers of the Senate were elected at the commencement of every Congress. Some years since, on motion of Col. Benton, the rule was changed, and the officers were continued during the pleasure of the Senate, so that the present incumbents hold their offices for life, unless removed by resolution. This aristocratic feature has been attacked by our worthy Senator, and defended and sustained by every Whig in that body, without a single exception, and to their shame be it spoken, by several Democrats. This move of Senator Bright, we trust, will call the attention of the country to this question. Let the people understand that the United States Senate have engrained on their rules a system which creates a life-estate in public offices. The people will then look to the Senate and the correction will be applied.

Fayette County Convention.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a Mass Meeting of the Union Democracy of Fayette county, at Commerceville, on the 8th day of January, 1852, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention.

Genl. Jonathan McCarty, Judge Test, and O. P. Morton are expected to address the meeting.

The name of Professor Larrabee will be presented by his friends to the State Convention as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. There is in the State no man better qualified than the Professor, and none that would receive a larger vote, if nominated.

KOSUTH AND THE CATHOLICS.—From an article in the Dublin Nation, written by George Fuller, a Catholic, it appears that thirteen out of the eighteen Roman Catholic Bishops of Hungary addressed a memorial to the King, in 1848, favoring the cause of Kosuth. The five bishops who did not sign the address were detained from the Convention, by circumstances beyond their control.

The organ of the Party, the Indiana Journal, led off by assailing the motives and designs of Kosuth and underrating the Hungarian people, by comparing them to the Africans in the Slave States.—State Sentinel.

"The above was written by a man who, when asked if he had given any pledges in relation to the Speaker, shook his head, and who afterwards convicted of falsehood on the floor of Congress. It ought not to be expected that such a man could do less than to give utterance to the above wilful and unmitigated untruth.—Indiana Journal.

This is from the pen of "John Dirty Deftree." In the first article which he wrote in relation to Hungary, he propounds this question:

"If the Sentinel is so rampant for universal freedom, why does it not try itself on the three millions held in bondage in our own country? That would never do. Those held in bondage have black skins and are not fit for freedom! That will be the argument."

In his second article he says:

"In the yoke of oppression endured by the Hungarians heavier than that endured by the enslaved Africans in the slaveholding States? Will the Sentinel answer? Here is the evidence to sustain our assertion. We do not bandy epithets with the blackguard. Once when a boy was unfortunately got into a fight with a skunk and got badly whipped, which served as a good lesson never to get into a conflict with an animal that uses the same kind of a weapon. Hence we shall avoid Deftrees. When arguments fail, it is an easy matter to resort to Fish Market epithets. Our readers, at least, shall know that we move in a different circle. Six months ago we branded the shameless brow of this fellow with cowardice, and there we intend it shall stick and burn. His vulgar epithets cannot and shall not remove it."

Kosuth. The New York Times of the 13th, alluding to Governor Kosuth, says:

THE GUEST.

The illustrious Hungarian has been in our midst ten days. The first beatings of the great public heart for the man and the cause which has so long been the subject of admiration for his great worth; to a more practical interest in the sacred work to which he is devoted. The whole people are now with him. In whatever light regarded, whether the celebrated orator in the case of liberty, or the zealous ambassador of an oppressed people, he is proving himself the matured statesman in counsel, the sagacious leader in action, at every demonstration he is called on to make. He is rapidly making his way to the hearts of the people, to their very hearts of hearts, and Heaven be thanked, to their purses too. The question in every circle now is, how shall we best serve this great and good man? It is made a practical business question. How shall we receive him? The shop, talked of in every social and professional company, and acted upon by those who can afford to lead with their counsels and strengthen with their means. Personally, Gov. Kosuth has made an extraordinary impression. He is a man of a noble and generous nature, and inspires a more intimate intercourse with love and reverence. He is courteous in manner, as he is chivalrous in purpose—good as he is brave—modest as he is deserving.

Morgan County.

At a called meeting of the Democrats of Morgan county, held at Martinsville, on Saturday, the 20th December, P. M. Parks, on motion, was appointed Chairman, and W. Williams, Secretary.

After an explanation of the object of the meeting from the Chairman, Mr. McClure offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have beheld in the administration of Joseph A. Wright, as Chief Magistrate of the State of Indiana, eminent proofs of an energetic, wise, and impartial statesman, who has won for himself an enviable distinction; and whereas, the rights and interests of the great State over which he presides, and the interests of our agricultural pursuits, by attending agricultural fairs and exhibitions, delivering lectures, and disseminating the principles of agriculture, and circulating throughout the various parts of our State agricultural statistics and documents, entitles him to the highest place in the esteem and affections of a people for whose welfare he has so long and so faithfully labored; and whereas, it will become our duty, in the course of the ensuing year, again to select an individual at the ballot box, to preside over our interests; therefore,

Resolved, That our delegates who may attend the State Democratic Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 24th February next, be, and they are hereby instructed, to go for Joseph A. Wright for Governor of Indiana, as our first choice.

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was ordered that five delegates be appointed from each township to attend the State Convention, whereupon the following gentlemen were duly appointed. (Names of delegates omitted.) Mr. Parks suggested that other Democrats who may attend the State Convention from this county be authorized to act as delegates, which was agreed to.

On motion, it was ordered that the Editors of the State Sentinel, Statesman, &c., be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

P. M. PARKS, President. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Jennings County.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Jennings county, held at the Court House in Vernon, Dec. 13, Calvin R. Kitchel was chosen Chairman, and George W. Swarthout, Secretary.

Mr. Tweedy, Chairman of Committee to draft Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved, That we approve of the measures commonly called the Compromise measures for the adjustment of the Slavery question, which was the most perplexing and painful question that has ever agitated the people, and we would deprecate any further agitation of that subject as impolitic and dangerous to this Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of resolutions, at the ensuing Democratic State Convention, endorsing the policy of the American people; and that Slave law by name, as it is the only measure of the series upon which there is now any serious diversion of sentiment in the free States.

Resolved, That the ship and the man for any office who will not commit himself upon the great questions of policy which interest our glorious and happy Union, and particularly the Slavery question.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of our present Governor to carry out the principles of the great Democratic party.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Jennings county has never asked a place upon our State ticket, and has always fought the battles of the great Democratic party with zeal and energy, reducing the Whig majority from 500 to 24, therefore we recommend the name of Judge Achilles Yawter (the first political martyr in Indiana under the "proscription administration" of General Taylor) as a suitable person for Auditor of State.

Resolved, That we will unitedly support the nominees of the Democratic State Convention, and go hand in hand in the good cause.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Sentinel and other Democratic papers in the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Which were adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

G. W. SWARTHOUT, Sec'y.

Indian Captives Released.

The San Antonio correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that among the interesting incidents connected with the forming of the treaty with the three Indian tribes on the frontier of Mexico, was the delivery to Col. Rogers by the Indians of twenty-seven Mexican captives, who had been held in savage servitude by the Indians for a long period of time. These captives consist of two women, two little girls, and twenty-three boys. The ages of the latter vary from nine years up to seventeen, and they are spoken of as a civilized and intelligent set of little fellows. They are now in the possession of Col. Rogers, ready to be transferred to the Mexican authorities, or restored to their anxious and afflicted parents.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 16, 1851.

Within the last few days, a doctrine, new to the people of this country, has been announced. It is, that the people of the United States shall no longer merely sympathize with the down-trodden subjects of foreign despotisms, in their efforts to obtain liberty; but that the government of the United States, shall form an alliance with England, for the purpose of preventing a third power, from interfering between her, two belligerent powers of Europe, and especially in favor of Hungary, that Russia shall not interfere against her, in her struggles with Austria for her independence. This doctrine has been first announced since the arrival of L. Kosuth upon our shores, and it seems to be finding advocates with wonderful rapidity. He will be in this city within a few days. The resolution, welcoming him to the Capital of the country, passed the Senate some days since, after a protracted debate, senators Foote, Seward, Hale, Shields, Douglas, and others, leading in favor of the resolution, and senators Berrien, Badger, Underwood, and Clemens, in opposition to it. It passed the House yesterday, immediately upon its coming down from the Senate, under the previous question, only a small vote against it.

His glorious cause, his varied accomplishments, his wonderful achievements, and his misfortunes make him the great object of interest to all; and upon his coming here, he and his countrymen will be the topic of the time. And I have no doubt that it will be urged upon Congress, to shandon the old policy of the government, which is, that we should form no entangling alliances with foreign governments—(the leading principle of Washington's administration, and re-asserted by his successors,) and that we should adopt the opposite policy, and throw the power of our government into European controversies. This will, I think, be urged upon Congress. One senator has already declared for it in the Senate; and for the time, there will be an immense outside influence, in favor of any measure, proposing to help Kosuth and his cause.

The Senate is now occupied in the discussion of Mr. Foote's resolution, which proposes the compromise measures the final adjustment of the questions involved therein, and the fixed policy of the government in relation thereto. Many who firmly sustain the compromise, regard the introduction of the resolution, as it enables the belligerents, to throw upon the friends of the compromise, the odium of this agitation. It is understood that Mr. Foote introduced it without any consultation with the man and the cause which has so long been the subject of admiration for his great worth; to a more practical interest in the sacred work to which he is devoted. The whole people are now with him. In whatever light regarded, whether the celebrated orator in the case of liberty, or the zealous ambassador of an oppressed people, he is proving himself the matured statesman in counsel, the sagacious leader in action, at every demonstration he is called on to make. He is rapidly making his way to the hearts of the people, to their very hearts of hearts, and Heaven be thanked, to their purses too. The question in every circle now is, how shall we best serve this great and good man? It is made a practical business question. How shall we receive him? The shop, talked of in every social and professional company, and acted upon by those who can afford to lead with their counsels and strengthen with their means. Personally, Gov. Kosuth has made an extraordinary impression. He is a man of a noble and generous nature, and inspires a more intimate intercourse with love and reverence. He is courteous in manner, as he is chivalrous in purpose—good as he is brave—modest as he is deserving.

A resolution introduced by Gen. Cass, calling for the facts in relation to the firing into the American ship Prometheus, by the British war frigate Express, is perhaps, the most important subject yet brought before Congress. And if the facts brought forth, are such as we have been informed, the information already received, it may become the great question of the session. If a merchant ship, sailing under the stars and stripes, has been fired into by a British man of war, and forced to pay money for being allowed to proceed upon the high seas, then the vindication of the rights of the country will require the highest consideration of Congress.

The bill amending the bounty law passed Sept. 1850, so as to make the warrants issued under it, assignable, and to give the House a dividend, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate. If the bill is not amended in the Senate, the warrants will be assignable by the same forms as used in the assignment of land warrants issued to the soldiers of the Mexican war. This will give the House a dividend, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate. If the bill is not amended in the Senate, the warrants will be assignable by the same forms as used in the assignment of land warrants issued to the soldiers of the Mexican war. This will give the House a dividend, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate. If the bill is not amended in the Senate, the warrants will be assignable by the same forms as used in the assignment of land warrants issued to the soldiers of the Mexican war. This will give the House a dividend, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate. 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